

XIII. *Notes upon Ceylonese Lepidoptera.* By ROBERT
TEMPLETON, Esq., R.A.

[Read 5th October, 1846.]

THE lime trees in Ceylon are occasionally nearly destroyed by the caterpillars of the true *Papilionidæ*, namely, *Papilio Polymnestor*, *Pammon*, *Polydorus* and *Hector*; but most particularly by the caterpillars of *P. Pammon*, which strips the trees completely, but this is rare. Very many other *Lepidoptera* feed likewise on the genus *Citrus*, but do no harm as far as I have observed. I have both sexes of *P. Mutius*, the females are larger and the markings more developed. I have plenty of *P. Polydorus* and also *P. Polytes*. I have both sexes of *P. Pammon*; the male has a little white mark near the anal angle of the posterior wing; the female an ocellus exactly resembling that of *P. Polytes*; all the other markings are the same in both, except in the females they are larger and longer. One half of my specimens of *P. Crino*? have the green band exactly divided by the closing nerve of the discoid area; in the remainder it is broader and quite clear of the nerve, but there is no other distinction that I can observe either in the ocellus of the posterior wings or in the lunules; the latter variety has the abdomen rather larger and I suspect it to be the female. The male of *P. Epius* is without the blue lunule, the female has it; and both sexes vary in having or not having one or two spots outside the closing nervure of the discoid cell of this lower wing; beneath, the markings in both are nearly identical, lunule and all. I have a *Diadema* intermediate between *Bolina* and *Auge*, the female of which has the apical angle of the same colour as the rest of the wing, traversed by black veins. I believe the brown specimens of *Cethosia* to be the males, as the large blue ones have much the most tumid bodies. I have a new beautiful *Limnitis*? near *Procris*, dark purple velvet, paler at the margins of the wings, with red patches across the discoid area, and white spots in a curved fork near the apex; hind wings with a double row of black spots along the exterior margin band with crimson towards the exterior angle, and a similar dot behind the anal one; all the spots are crimson beneath except the white ones. *Charaxes*, Nos. 104 and 105, are certainly sexes of the same species, the latter I think the male;* the pupa case is nearly globular, and is

* No. 105 is *Charaxes Bernhardus*, No. 104 is *Charaxes Psaphon*, Westw. Cab. Orient. Ent. pl. 21, fig. sup.

represented in plate V. fig. 9, a section of it being figured in fig. 10. Of *Polyommatus* I have twelve species, or very distinct varieties; of *Thecla* twenty-five, some very distinct and beautiful. Of some genera of minute *Lepidoptera* I have beautiful series, especially of the *Pyralidæ*; and of the china-marks, and their allies, some very handsome species.

It may be worthy of notice that if a *Centipede* be mutilated by a blow which only half kills it, after its death it contracts in length to a very great degree, whence I was formerly led to believe this to be a specific peculiarity. I may also add, in correction of a previous remark of mine, that I now possess numbers of the cast skins of the Ceylonese species of *Phrynus*.

XIV. *Notes on Indian Lepidoptera.* By CAPTAIN THOMAS HUTTON. In a letter addressed to J. O. Westwood, Esq.

[Read 5th October, 1846.]

Mussooree, 26th June, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your letter was duly received, and I would long ere this have answered it had I not wished to do so after another careful examination of the manner in which the *Saturnia Selene* (*Plectropteron Diana*) effects its exit from the silken cocoon. After such examination however I can find nothing to alter or add to my former notice of the insect, except that I have made a rough sketch of the caterpillar (Plate V. fig. 11.) and enclose it in this letter; the colours are dull compared to those of the living insect, and the green is beautifully soft and almost transparent, while at the same time the animal feels crisp and firm to the touch; the sketch is very imperfect and faulty, but will convey the figure of the caterpillar accurately enough if not already known. You state in your letter that you cannot believe the escape from the cocoon is effected by the instrument I pointed out, (namely the appendages at the sides of the front of the thorax,) because that is present in all *Lepidoptera*; this however, so far from upsetting my statement, should rather lead to the suspicion that many other species may effect their escape in the same manner as *S. Selene*, particularly as in many cases it is not